

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 04972531

Bretton Caterers Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

For the year ended

31 December 2019

Bretton Caterers Limited

Financial Statements

Year ended 31st December 2019

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Bretton Caterers Limited

Officers and Professional Advisers

The board of directors	Mr S Bateman
	Mr T Asplin
Company secretary	Mr C Bateman
Registered office	550 Valley Road
	Basford
	Nottingham
	NG5 1JJ
Accountants	Swandec
	Chartered Accountants
	550 Valley Road
	Basford
	Nottingham
Bankers	NG5 1JJ
	National Westminster
	Cathedral Square
	Peterborough
	PE1 1XH

Bretton Caterers Limited

Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2019

		2019	2018
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4	2,600	3,900
Tangible assets	5	86,764	75,855
		-----	-----
		89,364	79,755
Current assets			
Stocks		1,420	1,440
Debtors	6	29,508	28,610
Cash at bank and in hand		3,835	4,088
		-----	-----
		34,763	34,138
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	61,608	54,389
		-----	-----
Net current liabilities		26,845	20,251
		-----	-----
Total assets less current liabilities		62,519	59,504
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	25,933	14,024
Provisions			
Taxation including deferred tax		9,459	7,204
		-----	-----
Net assets		27,127	38,276
		-----	-----
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	9	120	120
Profit and loss account		27,007	38,156
		-----	-----
Shareholders funds		27,127	38,276
		-----	-----

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the income statement has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31st December 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476 ;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

Bretton Caterers Limited

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 December 2019

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 13 August 2020 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr S Bateman

Director

Company registration number: 04972531

Bretton Caterers Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31st December 2019

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 550 Valley Road, Basford, Nottingham, NG5 1JJ.

2. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Revenue recognition

Turnover represents daily takings less value added tax.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed ten years.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill - 10% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Computer equipment	-	33% straight line
Plant and equipment	-	15% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25% reducing balance

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Short term debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Defined contribution plans

The company operates the auto enrolment pension scheme for its employees. The pension costs are shown in the detailed income statement.

3. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 11 (2018: 12).

4. Intangible assets

	Goodwill
	£
Cost	
At 1st January 2019 and 31st December 2019	13,000

Amortisation	
At 1st January 2019	9,100
Charge for the year	1,300

At 31st December 2019	10,400

Carrying amount	
At 31st December 2019	2,600

At 31st December 2018	3,900

5. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings	Computer equipment	Plant and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1st January 2019	37,820	3,671	68,887	124,300	234,678
Additions	—	—	—	26,250	26,250
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 31st December 2019	37,820	3,671	68,887	150,550	260,928
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Depreciation					
At 1st January 2019	—	3,474	60,111	95,238	158,823
Charge for the year	—	197	1,316	13,828	15,341
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 31st December 2019	—	3,671	61,427	109,066	174,164
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Carrying amount					
At 31st December 2019	37,820	—	7,460	41,484	86,764
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 31st December 2018	37,820	197	8,776	29,062	75,855
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6. Debtors

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade debtors	29,508	28,610
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7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	20,012	21,280
Trade creditors	14,472	14,191
Corporation tax	5,190	7,323
Social security and other taxes	10,672	5,785
Other creditors	11,262	5,810
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	61,608	54,389
	-----	-----

8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Other creditors	25,933	14,024
	-----	-----

9. Called up share capital**Issued, called up and fully paid**

	2019		2018	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	100	100	100	100
Ordinary B shares of £ 1 each	10	10	10	10
Ordinary C shares of £ 1 each	10	10	10	10
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	120	120	120	120
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10. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

The amount owed to the directors at the statement of financial position date was £34 (2018: £232). The directors loan is interest free, unsecured and repayable on demand.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.